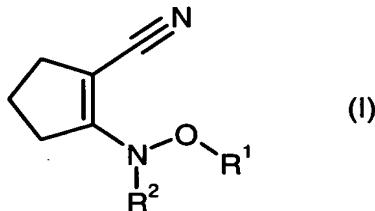


Claims

1. A compound of the formula (I)



5

in which

10 R¹ and R² independently of one another represent hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro or represent in each case optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heterocyclyl or -COR³,

where

15 R³ represents in each case optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl or heterocyclyl,

or a salt or an acid addition compound thereof.

2. The compound as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that

20

R¹ and R² independently of one another represent hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro or in each case optionally substituted C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₂-C₈-alkenyl, C₂-C₈-alkynyl, phenyl or heterocyclyl, or represent a radical -COR³,

25

where

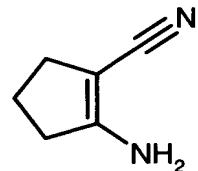
R^3 represents hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro or represents in each case optionally substituted C_1 - C_8 -alkyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkynyl, phenyl or heterocyclyl.

5 3. A process for preparing compounds of the formula (I) as claimed in claim 1,

where R^1 and R^2 are as defined in claim 1,

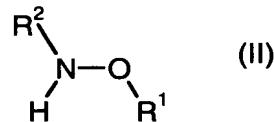
10 except for compounds of the formula (I) in which R^1 and R^2 are identical and represent $-COR^3$,

characterized in that 2-amino-1-cyclopentene-1-carbonitrile of the formula



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is reacted with hydroxylamines of the general formula (II)



or salts thereof,

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in which R^1 and R^2 are as defined in claim 1,

but R^1 and R^2 do not simultaneously represent $-COR^3$,

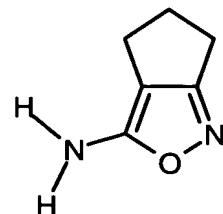
25 if appropriate in the presence of diluents and if appropriate in the presence of a catalytic or stoichiometric amount of base.

4. A process for preparing compounds of the general formula (I) as claimed in claim 1,

where R^1 and R^2 are identical and represent $-COR^3$,

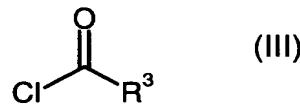
5

characterized in that 5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[c]isoxazol-3-amine of the formula



10

is reacted with carbonyl chlorides of the general formula (III)



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where R^3 is as defined in claim 1,

if appropriate in the presence of diluents and if appropriate in the presence of a catalytic or stoichiometric amount of base.

20 5.

A microbicidal composition, comprising at least one compound as claimed in at least one of claims 1 and 2 and at least one solvent or diluent and also, if appropriate, processing auxiliaries and, if appropriate, further antimicrobiologically active compounds.

25 6.

The composition as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that it comprises at least one further antimicrobiologically active compound from the group of the fungicides, bactericides, herbicides and/or insecticides.

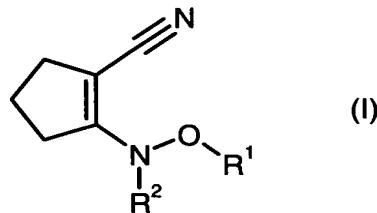
7. The use of compounds as claimed in at least one of claims 1 and 2 as microbicide for protecting industrial materials.
8. The use as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that the industrial materials are adhesives, sizes, paper, cardboard, leather, wood, timber products, paints, cooling lubricants and heat transfer fluids.
9. A method for protecting industrial materials against attack and/or destruction by microorganisms, characterized in that at least one compound as claimed in at least one of claims 1 and 2 is allowed to act on the microorganism or its habitat.
10. An industrial material which comprises at least one compound as claimed in at least one of claims 1 and 2.

15

2-Oxyamino-1-cyclopentene-1-nitriles as material protective agents

A b s t r a c t

5 The novel compounds of the formula (I)



in which

10 R¹ and R² are as defined in the description are highly suitable for protecting industrial materials against attack and destruction by microorganisms.